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Per Mayors of the part of the

U.S. 1

(S. Marshall

S. State recovery of the Thecinwith
and Southerword the War of 1912 19, 114,
we can't of the city, and south Associations as are deing to the receiving, will be we made a place there
cannel was to be Committee
processing will be from the Retney no Broadway
acts with the Others, thence through others, to the

Assist. Ald.—THOMAS WOODWARD,

Assist. Ald.—THOMAS WOODWARD,

Alders.—THOMAS WOODWARD,

Alders.—THOMAS WOODWARD,

ALEX. STWART.

ALEX, STEWART, HPLMUS M. WELLS, ROBFET L. MAREY, JOSEPH ROGERS,

The Veteran Corps will assemble in pursuance of the

The Veteran Corps will assemble in pursuance of the following order:

GENERAL ORDERS.

Hashararras, Joly 13, 1953.

The Veteran Corps of the War of Diz. under the command of Cast.
Heavy Resemble will assemble at their Headquarter, No. 4 hispermodes, on Thursday morning at hold etc. In full mathem.

Omnibuses will be provided by the Hon, the Corporation for their correspondances of the President of the President of the United States under the direction of the Commission of the President of the United States under the direction of the Commission of the President of the United States under the direction of the Commission of the Campus and the President of the Commission of the Campus Campus Commission of the Campus Ca

Members from a 1 ming Constitute are reclaimed may be procured at the K. S. A. few awarfs, belts and one-kinds may be procured at the K. S. A. few awarfs, belts mid one-kinds may be procured at the Communication of the 60 Charles and NICHIOLAS STATGHT.

By or to.

Gen. in Chief of the Veterane of the War of 1812 in the State of New-York.

Jone Atwans, Aid.

The Chamber of Commerce, at a resetting held on Tues'
day, appointed the following Committee to wait upon the
President and Cab not.

President and Cab not. J. Bepeyster Ozder.
J. Bepeyster Ozder.
C. Barelow.
Shee'd Kneity.
Mose H. Formedl.
Scienari Brown.
T. Tilesee.
Royal Phelips

The Tammany Society send their Grand Sachem, Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, to welcome the President to the Wigwam There will be a very general suspension of business, and If the day is fair there will undoubtedly be the largest turn out ever seen in New York.

Proceedings at the Palace.
wing is the Order of Exercises at the Palace, as promulgated by the Association Innuguration of the Crystal Palace, on the 14th of

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Purchasers of Season Teckets will receive with them Notes of Inviation dentiting the holder and a Lody to attend the Innager trop.

These Notes will be of four offserent colour, designating the four acions of the building. They will adout the hold as into different setions according to the color of their modes. Persons hold ig the elritations are expected to remain in their respective seed for until the
extraorders are closed. The holders of the Bles and Ores a trivitations
will present themselves at the entrance on 60th at, those of Red and
Celliew on 40th at.

ceramonics are closed. The money on 60th at, those of Red and well present themselves at the extrance on 60th at, those of Red and Tellow on 40th at.

Guesta buding favitations on White paper will enter on the 6th-av, and be shown to their place by site-dentic as follows:

ON PASTORS IS SOURT SAYS.

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Senate United States.

Heads of Burean.

Commander-in-Chief (testers) South and Staff.

Com, Stewart, U.S.N.

En Governor Hunt.

Governor and size, others of New York.

Diplomate Bother

General Southed and Staff.

Fleid Others of General South and Staff.

Phila Others of General South and Staff.

Governor defail.

Governor density and staff.

Licotrop in Glove of Orders of South and Staff.

Licotrop in Glove of Orders of South and Staff.

Licotrop in Glove of Order of Nova Scala and Staff.

Licotrop in Glove of Order of Nova Scala and Staff.

Licotrop in Glove of Order of Nova Scala and Staff.

Licotrop in Glove of South Scala and Staff.

Licotrop in Glove of South Scala and Staff.

Licotrop in Glove of Nova Scala and Staff.

Accordited.

In the County at Rose.
Sales tomand Januara.
Sales District of Now-York.
There Postlet of Now-York.
The City of New York.

collural constity. A New-York, Brooklyn and pie on Terroto and Hamilton.

Particular attention is called to the precending regulations: they will be strictly soforced.

The executative soforced.

The executative soforced.

The executative soforced.

The executative soforced is the Richt Revened Habby Wansermit.

Anthemic supposed for the extances summer by the New York Starced Hammone Society, accompanied by the Nameast Gairel Band, and Deinberr of other Society as the President of the Association.

Andrews by the President of the Latted States.

The externatives will also with the Hammon's Growns.

Bells will be rung to make yearly soften when the time of reteining has brived.

Growns.

Growner W. Marskeit, Chief of Police.

CEDER OF THE SUSICAL EXERCISES AT THE INAUTURE RATION

INALIGH RATION

OR Y S T A L P A L A C E,
ON THIRDAY, JULY 1170.
Rector. HENNY C. TONE,
of the New-York Sacred Harmonic
of the National Guard Band. Joseph Notic.
the National Guard Band. FRITTING
the National Guard Band. FRITTING
the National Guard Band. Where B Downward
the United States Hand. Where B Downward
to United States Hand. When Markey C Tone
ones and Military Mind will be performed by BLO MERITLES

the Oraning Prayers by Right Reverend Bish p Wain, a Chonaus will be only by the New York Served Humon's secondamical by the conditional Ordening and Organ. Altrophysical Revenues and Organ.

Here, where all clines their afferings and the Here, where all clines their afferings and, Here, where all and their tribule by Before thy processes Lord, we been, And for five sime and bleeching frag. For their door even the tides of thought, And hold the learns in thy mind. Of all that human both has prompt. And hold that human both has prompt. And all that human sold has plant?

Then healful the rustimes Power of Mind. O'et destroy's untroduction field.
And quid'et film, wastering beal but blind. To mighty only not be to receive of the certificities, the HALLELVIAN Consider.

on Medicy testion La Sonnambula Tynathers Quelvis p.
 Tynathers Quelvis p.
 Operatic Fet Pentri, arranged by
 Tynathers Quelvis p.
 Operatic Fet Pentri, arranged by
 Tynathers Pentri, arranged by
 Tynathers Pentri p.
 Tynathers Pentri p.
 Arrivata, arranged by
 Tynathers Pentri p.
 Tynather J. M. BATCHTEROGR.

The CRYSTAL PALACE will be open to the price every day.

Sudays excepted, allog the 15th incont. between the hours of to

Cacc. A M. and 7 octors, P. St. until farther purch.

Single Admissipas. e Admission. So coats, ten ander Twelve your State. So coats, ten ander Twelve your State. So coats, in Twelve State. So Twelve States can be preceded at the coats. Some W. Ha. 200 Freedway, come of Twelve are as a few points of the State. So the state of the State State State of the State State State of the State Sta

Season Private can be present of Police

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Says, No. 45 Walled, white parameter will prose attending of the

Light for Single Admissions way be law on the morning of the

Debries for Single Admissions way be law on the morning of the

Miniman at the extranses to the Crystal Palace or at Win. Hall &

Son, No. 250 Brandway, corner of Police have

J. M. BATCHELDER, Socreting of the Superiotendents.

J. M. BATCHELDER, Socreting of the Superiotendents.

On Friday evening there will be a magnificent hanquet given to the President, by the managers of the Ethioition. The Dinner will be prepared and served by the Messrs. Lelands, of the Metropolitan Hotel, in the grand Diging Hall of that establishment, which is a sufficient assurance that it will be worthy of the man and occasion. Covers will be laid for six hundred guests. All the dignitaries in wited to the Inauguration will be present. Lord Ellesmere Lerd Elgin, and several Governors of our States will be

Preparations in Brooklyn.

Preparations in Williamshurgh.

A special meeting of the Board of Andermen was convened last evening, by direction of his Honor, Mayor Herry. The President of the Board, Ald. Comstock, in the Chair. A communicati n was received from Mayer Borry. transmitting an lawle-tion from the Committee of the Hourd of Aldermen of New York, inviting the members of this body to icin them this morning in welcoming the Pres corrisges and make the necessary arrangements, and also to notify the Mayor and heads of departments to join with

THREE DAYS

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

NO DECISION ON THE WAR QUESTION.

Secret of Table-Moving Discovered. MARKETS PEVERISH AND BEREGULAR.

Dates: Liverpool and London, July 2.

The steamship Arabia from Liverpool about 3 P. M. on Saturday July 2d. arrived here at 111 o'clock on Wednesday morning, having been a few hours longer on the passage than the Atlantic, which arrived on Sunday. There is little news by this arrival What little there is respecting the Turkish difficulty is far from definite. This absence of reliable intelligence is rather remarkable, with the Mediterranean full of steamers, and a telegraph line extending eastward to Trieste. This leaves the public at the mercy of Governments and Stockjobbers-had parties both to be in possession of exclusive information. It would seem that to July 1st, the Russians had not entered Moldavia.

The U. S. mail steamer Washington was telegraphed off Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, Friday morning, July 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was irregular as to prices, but, on the whole, tending to be as firm as politics would allow. Breadstuffs were excited, and considerably higher, owing to apprehended scarcity in France: the feeling was, however, calming towards the end of the week.

The following persons came passengers in the Arabia:

Arabia:

Mesers, Smith, Muir, Delanny, Hance, S. B., Caldwell, Purit, Mr. and Mrs. Smort, Mr. and M. a. Peck, M. a. Freedman, Mesers, Street, Cuchrao, Pratt. Brack, Hawkins, S. Robbonn, Wolffelin, Spenson, Robert, M. B. Gores, Strange, A. H. Martin, Pears, S. Johnson, C. H. Martin, Pears, S. J. H. Cox, F. Gores, Strange, A. H. Martin, Pears, S. J. Pear, W. Carl, M. Cox, Promise, Durlon, Trorp, Gudelheih, B. J. J. Pear, W. W. Martin, Pears, R. L. Berner, Ves. S. Mesurs, Heisel, W. Michael, Webber, M. Machine, E. Emer, Ves. S. Merris, H. G. W. Michael, W. Webber, M. Machine, E. Emer, Ves. S. Merris, H. Schuld, Devenport, Miss Arrher, Mrs. Reines, M. Fortz, Mr. Woods, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Millett, Thomson and W. C. Peal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prospect of War.

Correspondence of The N. V. Tribane.

LONDON, Foday July 1, 1355.

Since I wrote my last letter, it has become more evident that the Emperor of Russia has really no intention to keep at peace; he insists in his last communication to the Porte, that the Sultan should sign the note as proposed by Prince Menchikofi without a single alteration, it is not the substance of the demand which he requires, but the form. What he is appropriate to the substance of the demand which he requires. it is not the substance of the demand which he requires, but the form. What he is anxious for is not that the privileges of the different Christian Churches, and especially of the Greek Church, should be confirmed—the Sultan has done this in the meantime by the advice of European diplomatists—the great point is that the Christians of Trukey should always be reminded that this confirmation is due to the interference of the Czar This is of course with the view of the fature agrenalization of the Russian Empire. This aim the Crar has never lost sich to feither when the Danish succession was settled on the 5th of May, 1-52, and the crown of D shurch as evertually after the extinction of three lines given up to a Russian Princetor in dealing with Turkey, in a nick leading to Bourse. English Diplomace, and the Evenange and Huste Bourse, are extirely stopiced at such conduct. Union the formiors and ambiguitation of a real form in the control of the formiors, all ambiguitations of a real form in the control of the formiors, and ambiguitations of a real form in the control of the formiors, and ambiguitations of a real formior of the formiors of an arrangement will be grant removed as were as the Principalities are excepted, and though they all this all the antimum and water, they will be broken of in the spiritus, and the antimum and water, they will be broken of the spiritus, and thread the formiors of the control of the spiritus, and the spiritus, and the spiritus and the expenses of defines in the technique of the they are the expense of defines in the technique of the spiritus and the expenses of defines in the technique of the techniqu sinn and approves of the managers and energy of the Ministry; his colleague in St. Petersiang is Aut-Eug-ties, and thinks that the occupation of the Principalities is not sufficient to legalize the entrance of the English and Freech floets into the Straits of the Dardan-lies, in case of war, Austria will side with Eussia.

As to France, the accounts very Some say, and from good sources, that the Emperor is exper to find an occasion to revenge himself on Russia and Austria for the supercitions way in which be has been treated by them, while others think that, after all, he is desirons of nantaining peace. The truth is, that Napoleon III. does not utter his views. He remains silent, which his Ministry discuss the question; and the two most influential of them. Persigny and Fould take opposite views of the case; while Persigny wishes to go to war, Fould they no givener desire that to remain in passage. as no alreager desire than to remain in peace, The great Indian debate was yesterday closed, and the

The great Indian delate was yesterday closed, and the bill was read for the second time, learing the Ministry and the Fast India Company in a considerable majority, as many members, though dissatistical with the shallow measure of Sir Caurles Wood, would not divide against the Ministers and give a channe for the Protection 188 to come into the Government. The speech of Macaulay must have surprised you, it was so entirely chetorical and unstate analytic, dwelfing more on the importance of the literacy beamer and increase of the erary henors and degrees of the Universities than on this. People think that he had proposed the principal et of the speech for the Oxford festival, where the de-e of Doctor was conferred upon him and many others. But there he was prevented from delivering his declara-tion—therefore he fired it off in the House of Commons, tion—therefore he fired it off in the House of Commons, in consection with Indian matters. Cobleu's speech was one of the best, but The Toncs has garbled it and left out the most graphic part, where he described the real cause of the Burmese war. According even to the garbled account in the Blue Book, Commodore Lambert went to the Governor of Rangoon in order to settle the dispute between the East India Company and the Burmese Empire, which arose from an English claim of damages to the amount of £450. The Governor was favorable to the arrangement, but the English Commodore waited upon him at 2 o'clock F. M., when the Governor done waited upon him at 2 o'clock F. M., when the Governor was the control of the control of

'ry. His attendants had not the courage to interrup At the meeting of the Common Council on Tarelly night, the President protest (Ald Hortean) submitted a communication from the New York Common Council inviting the Corporate authorities of Broadlyn to units with them in receiving the President of the United States on Thursday. The invitation was seconded, and the following resolution in connection therewith off-red and adouted the following resolution to connection therewith off-red and adouted the following resolution in connection therewith off-red and adouted the following resolution in connection therewith off-red and adouted the following resolution in connection therewith off-red and adouted the following resolution in connection therewith off-red and adouted the following resolution in connection the following resolution in connection therewith off-red and adouted the following resolution in connection the red the following the following resolution in connection there with the following the followi turned the compliment, and in speaking of the African war, undertaken especially at the advice of Lord Palmerston, he raid: "All this was done for the staged "suspicious of an English Minister." This the strike between the Manchester peace-man and the Irish lord is ended for the peacet. is ended for the present.

Russian Policy Against Turkey.

Russian Policy Against Turkey.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

LONDON, Feder, July I, 1153.

Since the year 1-15 the Greet Powers of Europe have feared nothing so much as an infraction of the status year. But any war between any two of those powers implies subversion of that status quo. That is the reason why Russia's encrosedments in the East have been tolerated, and why she has cover been asked for any hing in recurrent to afferd come pretent however about to afferd come pretent however about to afferd come pretent however about to the Western powers, for remaining regurn, and for heart saved but to afford some notes it however about it the West-ern powers, for remaining neutral, and for being saved the necessity of interfering with Russian aggressions. Russia has all along been glorified for the forbearance and generosity of her "august master," who has not only condescended to cover the naked and shameful subserviconnected the magnetic field of the magnetic

"less, to reserve exclusively to here if to determine her own differences with the Divan; that a give all quarters after of the Ortonan Empire, independently of its beling unmenal and surprising, would wount the fieldags of his master and the rights acquired by Russia, and the principles upon which they were founded."

Russia pretends new to occupy the Danabian principalities, without giving to the Ports the right of constitution of the const

sidering this step as a cause belli.

Russia protended, in 1-27, "to occur Moldavia and
"Wallachin in the same of the three Powers"

While Russia proclaimed the following in her declaration of war of April 26, 1-22s;

Her added and a leaves and her ready to concert her

tion of war of April 26. 1825:

Her ables would always find her ready to concert her march with them, in execution of the Treaty of London, and ever arxious to aid in a work, which her origina and all the sentiments honorable to humanity recommend the her active sollientale, always disposed to profit by her settand position axis for the purposes of accelerating the accomplishment of the Treaty of Jaiv 6th, while Russia uncounsed in her markets a. A. Dish O chiege, is zero Russia las remained o metantly a stranger to every dustra of conquest—to every time of gagrandiz ment. Her A massacra at Paris was writing to flount Nesselvade. When the Imperial Cabinet scammed the question, whather that had become expedient to take up arms against the Paris, there might have existed some doubt about the uncouncer.

the Crief of the Ottoman Empire has just excelled with such tremendous violence.

"The Emperor has put the Turkish system to the proof, and his majedy has joined if to posses a common variat of played, call and mored organization which all hisborts had not. If this Sultan "I have embled to offer us a more determined and regular resistance while he had to arroby assembled together the element of his new plan of referen a density herations how formidable should we have found thin had be had time to give it more solubily. Taken he may a mastate, we must congratulate ourselves upon having attach.

to talk about it. In 1829 Prince Liewen wrote to

tualist:

A second exemple is indispensible in order to any dre

mails:

"A second campaign is tadiopensable in order to acquire the superiority is passed for the above so of the degradation. When the logical is shall take place we must be in a refer to declare the coold ones of it is a prompt and rand maker.

Disk the power of dear were the May by would consent a degradate, in obtain this enquerries appears to me what against be file arm of all out of relations to me what against be file arm of all out of relations, as a second establish and meastain in the eyes of the word.

But does fursian not fear the common action of England and France! Certainly, In the Secret Memors on the Means possessed by Russia for breaking up the alliance between I more and England, revealed during the right of Londs Phulppe, we me told:

In the event of a war, in which England should coalless with France, Eucsia fudures in no hope of success, the estat must be broken up, set that at the least England rhound occanatio remain nestral during the continuation of the coalling the coallin

The question is: Does Russia believe in a common ac-tion of Logland and France? We quote again from Porto di Bergo's dispatches;

"From the moment must the idea of the rain of the Tark-th Empire covers to prevail, it is not probable that the fettish Government would risk a general way for the sake Bettish Government would risk a general war for the sake of exempting the Soltan to according to such or such condition, above all in the state in which things will be at the commencement of the approaching campaign, wheneverything will be as yet uncertain and undersided. These considerations would authorize the belief that we have no cause to fear an open rupture on the part of Great Britain, and that she will content hereif with counseling the Porte to beg peace, and with lending the aid of the good offices in her power during the negotiatory if a takes place, without going further, should the Sultain refuse or we persist. And as to Nesselrode's opinion of the "good" Aberdeen, the Minister of 1828, and the Minister of 1833, it may be well to quote the following from a dispatch by Prince Lieven:

dore waited upon him at 2 o'clock P. M., when the Gov-ernor was sleeping, according to the custom of the coun-assurance that at no period it had entered into the interince Lieven:
Lord Aberdsen reiteraked in his interview with me the

tions of England to seek a quarrel with Russia—that he feared that the position of the English Ministry was not well understood at St. Petersburg—that he found him wiff in a delicate situation. Public opinion was always ready to burst forth against Russia. The British Govern sent could not constantly make it and it would be dangerous to excite it on one-stions that touched so neasy the nethod when the confidence upon the rich was could readon with entire out fidence upon the friendly discositions of the English Ministry which structed a confinct them.

Ministry which struggled against them."

The only thing astonishing in the note of M. de Nesselrode, of June 11, is not. The insolent melange of professions refuted by acts and threats veiled in decinimers," but the reception Russian diplomatical notes meet with for the first time in Europe, calling forth, in note, and the "offinatissimum" of June 16, are not a bit worse than the so much admired master pieces of Pezzo di Bargo and Prince Lieven. Count Nesselroda una st their time, what he is now, the diplomatical head

There is a facetious story told of two Persian naturalsteer is a facetous story tondo: two revision naturalists who were examining a bear; the one who had never seen such an animal before, inquired whether that animal dropped its cubs alive or laid eggs; to which the other, who was better informed, replied: "That ani-

ing from the surruncing country. By the time at which the meeting was announced to commence upward of 3,000 people had met on the spot, far removed from any vidage or habitation, and during the long specches, the meeting, not substantian the most violent deluge of rain, remained steadlast on the ground.

Mr. Edward Hosson's resolution: "That the social grictaness of the working classes of the country are the result of class-legislation, and that the only rems-

the result of class-legislation, and that the only remandy for such class legislation is the adoption of the user-pair of the transported by Mr. Gammage, of the Chartist Executive, and Mr. Ernest Jones, from whose speeches I give some extracts.

The resolution which has been moved attributed the people's gravances to class legislation. He thought that no man who had watched the course of events could disagree with that statement. The House of Commons, so called, had turned a deaf car to all their complaints, and when the wait of misery and arisen from the people, it had been mocked and devided by the men who assumed to be the representatives of the mation, and if by any singular chance the voice of the people found an sche in that house, it was always drowned in the circum of the turniscous majority of our class legislators. House afformation is not only refused to do justice to the people but it even refused to inquire into their social condition. They would all recoilect that sometime ago, Mr. Slaney had introduced into the flours a motion for the appointment of a standing commission, whose business is States had introduced into the House a motion for the appointment of a standing commission, whose business it abound be to inquire into that condition and suggest measures of rehief-but such was the determination of the House to evade the question, that on the introduction of of the motion, only twenty six members were present, and the House was counted out. [Loud cries of shame shame.] And on the reinfroduction of that distribution, so far from Mr. Slarey being successful, he Mr. Cammage believed that out of 656 honorable men, but 15 were present even to enter on a discussion of the question. When he told them what was the actual condition of the people, he thought they would agree with him. Intait there existed abundant reasons for inquiry. They were told by Political Economists that the annual production of this country was 1.500,000,000. Assuming that there were in the United Kingdom 5.000,000 of working families and that such families received an average income of noticen shallings per Kitudem 2,000,000 of working families, and that such fami-les received an average income of fifteen shillings per

week, which he believed was a very high average compared with what they consally received, (Cries of "a great" deal too high" supposing them, however, to average this amount, they received out of their enormous annual production a miserable one hundred and dinety-five millions.—[cries of shame]—and all the rest went into the pockets of inle lanelocds, usurers and the capitalist class generally. — Did they require a proof that these men were robbers? They were not the worst of thiswes who were confined within the walls of our prisons; the greatest and clevrest of thisves were those who robbed by the power of laws made by themselves and these large robberies were the cause of all the smaller ones that were transacted throughout the country. — Mr (causes that were transacted into an analysis of the House of Commons proving that from the classes to which the members of that House belonged, and the classes which they represented, it was impossible that there should exist the smillest sympathy between them and the working millions. In conclusion, said the speaker, the people must become acquainted with their Social Rights."

Mr. Ernest Jones, said:

Mr. Ernest Jones, said:
"To day we proclaim that the Charter shall be law."
Lend cheers | I ask you now to reengage in this great
now-ment, because I know that the time has acrived for

amounced the death of Benjamin Ruston, a workingman who seven years before, had presided at the great Chart-ist meeting held at the same spot; and he proposed that his fineral should be made a great political demonstra-tion, and be connected with the West Riding meeting for the adoption of the Charter, as the noblest obsequies to be given to that expired veteran. Never before it jamin Ruston, on Sunday last, when apward of 200,000 people were assembled at Halifax, a number unpreces-

the Indian question, Lord Stanley's motion for delay of legislation having been rejected by a majority of 184 votes. Pressure of matter obliges me to delay my comments upon that division. KARL MARX.

Professor Faraday on Table-Moving.

Professor Farnday on Table-Moving.

From The Athensum.

The following accounts of the method pursued and the results obtained by Prof. Faraday in the investigation of a subject which has taken such strange occupation of the public mind, both here and abroad, has been communicated to cur columns by that high scientific authority. The subject was generally opened by Mr. Faraday in The Times of Thursday, it being therein iffilms of that the details were to be reserved for our this day's publication. The communication is of great importance in the present morbid consistion of public thought—when as Prof. Faraday says the effect produced by the table-turners has, without due usquiry, been referred to electricity, to magnetism to attraction to some unknown or hitherto unrecognized physical power able to affect manimate bodies, to the revelution of the earth, and even to disabilical or supernatural scency; and we are tempted to extract a passage from Mr. Faraday's letter to The Times which we think well worth adoing to the experimental particulars and the commentaries with which he has favored cursa-vest:

"I have been," mays the Professor, "greatly startied by the revelation which this purely physical subject has mude of the condition of the public mind. No doubt, there are many precons who have formed a right judgment or used a cautious reserve—for I know several such, and public of the condition of the public mind. No doubt, there are a many prisons who have formed a right judgment or used a cantinus reserve—for I know several such, and public communications have shown it to be so, but their number is almost as nothing to the great body who have believed and horne testimony, as I think in the cause of error. I do not here refer to the distinction of those who are exhibited and those who differ. By the great body I wan such as riject all consideration of the equality of cause and of feet—who refer the results to electricity and magnetism, yet know nothing of the laws of these forces—or to allow they are those no phenomena of pure attractive power—the intervals of the archive.

serject all consideration of the equality of cause and effect—who refer the results to electricity and magnetism, yet know nothing of the laws of these forces—or to affirso flow, yet show no phenomena of pure attractive power—cr to the rotation of the earth, as if the earth revolved round the leg of a table—or to some unrecognized physical force, without inquiring whether the known forces are not sufficient—or who even refer them to disboned or supernatural agency rather than suspend their judgment, or acknowledge to themselves that they are no "armed enough in these matters to decide on the nature of the action. I think the system of education that could be or the mental condition of the public flody in the state in which this subpect has found it must have been greatly decident in some very important principle.

REPRINCENTAL PURELISATION OF TABLEMOVING.

The object which I bud in view in this inquiry was not to satisfy myself for my cenclusion had been formed already on the evidence of these who had turned tables,—but that I might be enabled to give a strong opinion, founded on facts to the many who applied to use for it. Yet, the proof which I sought for, and the method followed in the inquiry, were precisely of the same nature as these which I should adopt in any other physical investigation. The parties with whom I have worked were very honecable, very clear in their intentions, successful able movers, very desirous of succeeding in establishing the entitience of a peculiar power, thoroughly candid, and very effectual. It is with me a clear point that the table moves when the pinciple of the right or left according as they wish or will it,—with others the direction of the first motion is uncertain—but all agree that the table moves the hands and not the lands the table. Though I believe the hands and not intend to move the table, but obtain the result by a quasi involuntary action,—will I had no doubt of the influence of expectation upon their minds, and through that upon the enocess or failure of thei all objections due to expectation, having relation to the sub-stances which I might desire to use —so, plates of the mest different bodies, electrically speaking,—namely, send-paper, millboard, glue, glass, moist clay, tinfoil, card-board, gutta percha, vulcanized rubber, wood, &c.—were made into a bundle and placed on a table under the hands of a turner. The table turned. Other bundles of other plates were submitted to different persons at other times,—and the tables turned. Henceforth, therefore, these sub-

stances may be used in the construction of apparatus. Neither during their use nor at other times could the slightest trace of electrical or magnetic effects he obtuned. At the same trials it was readily accertained that one person could preduce the effect; and that the motion was not recessarily circular, but might be in a straight line. No form of experiment or mode of observation that I could device gave me the slightest indication of any permitar ratural force. No attractions, or repulsions, or signs of tangential power, appeared,—nor anything which could be referred to other than the mers me during which could be referred to other than the mers me during on the control of rection—doing so, in the first instance, universe to the party. A soft sement, consisting of wax and tarpentine, or wax and pomatum, was prepared. Four or may pieces of smooth slippery cardboard were attached one over the other by little pellets of the cement, and the lower of these to a piece of sand paper resting on the table; the edges of these sheets overlapped slightly, and on the under surface a pencil line was drawn over the laps so as to indicate position. The upper card basic was larger than the rest, so as to cover the whole from sight. Then, the table turner placed the hands upon the unper card, and we waited for the result. Now, the cement, was string enough to offer considerable resistance to mechanical motion, and slot to retain the cards in any new positional which they might acquire—and yet weak enough to give way slowly to a continued force. When at last the table, and that the laster had larged behind—that the hand, in fact, had pushed the upper card to the left cogether, and so a true result was obtained. I took up the pack. On examination, it was easy to see by the displacement of the parts of the line, that the hand had moved further than the table, and that the laster had larged behind—that the hand, in fact, had pushed the upper card to the left, and that the under cards and the table had followed and been dragged b

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A more periodiced, a board 3 by 3 inches, were grand to the middle of the underside of one of these, it be stalled the table board, so as to raise the edges from from that his being placed on the table, near and parallel to its side, an upright pin was fixed close to the further edges of the board, at the middle, to serve as the faterum for the indicating lever. Then, four glass rods, 7 inches long and it in diameter, were valued as rollers on different parts of this table beard, and the upper board placed on them; the rods permitted any required amount of pressure on the boards, with a free motion of the upper on the lower to the right and 1-ft. At the part corresponding to the pin in the lower board, a pice was can out of the upper board, and a pin attached there which being hent downward, entered the hole in the end of the short arm of the index lever, this part of the lever we of card-board; the is disting prolongation was a straight hay stalk. It inches long. In order to restrain the motion of the upper board on the lower, two valuanized rubber rings were passed round both, at the parts not resting on the table, these while they that the boards together, acted also a springs—and while they allowed the first healtest bundancy to motion to be seen by the index, exerted before the upper board on the lower, two valuanized robber rings were passed round both, at the parts not restal can be astrong lateral action of the hand. All being thus arranged, every this the lever was away,—the two boards were tied together with string, running parallel to the vulcanized robber springs, so as to be immovable in restain to each other. They were then placed on the table, and a table treate as a down to them,—the table very shortly moved in either direction. (from when the bearing of the motion red with the same and country they are pressing them, and country the party operating on a to provide a provide to the barder of the bards in the value of this method of self-conviction. The motion red when the party operating was the

"in them."

Another form of index was applied thus: A circula, hold was cut in the middle of the upper board, and a pleas of cartridge paper pasted under it on the lower surface of the board; a thin since of cork was fixed on the upper surface of the lower board corresponding to the cartridge paper; the interval between them might be a quarter of an inch or less. A needle was fixed into the ent of one of the lower board corresponding to the cartridge paper; the interval between them might be a quarter of an inch or less. A needle was fixed into the ent of one of the lader hay stalks, and when all was in place the needle point was passed through the cartridge paper and present slightly into the cork beneath, so as to stand upright; then any inction of the hand, or hand, board, was instantly readered evident by the deflection of the perpendicular hay stalk to the right or left.

It link the apparatus I have described may be useful to

the right or left.

It link the apparatus I have described may be useful to many who really wish to know the truth of nature, and would prefer that truth to a mistaken conclusion; desired, perhaps, only because it seems to be now or strangs. Persons do not know how difficult it is to press directly desurward, or in any given direction against a fixed obstacle, or even to know only whether they are doing so or not, ut they have some includour. ward, or in any given direction against a fixed obstacles even to know only whether they are doing no or not; it they have some indicator, which by visible motion or erwise, shall instruct them; and this is more especially case when the muscles of the finger and hand have be a cramped and rendered either thighler, or insensible, or could by long continued pressure. If a finger be pressed one stantly into the corner of a window frame for ten minutes or more, and then, continuing the pressure, the minutes or more, and then, continuing the pressure, the minutes or more, and then, continuing the pressure, the minutes or more, and then, continuing the pressure, the minutes or more, and then, continuing the pressure, the minutes of more and long whether the force at a given moment in all horizontal, or all downward, or how much is in one difficult in declaims, and will at the become allogather uncertaint declaims, and will at least ench at two boards arranged, separated, not by rollers but by plugs of valentized rubber, and with the vertical index; when a person with his hands on the upper board is requested to press only downward, and the index is hidden from his sight, it moves to the right to the left, to him and from him, and in all his contail directions; so utterly unable is he strictly to fulfill he intertion without a visible and correcting indicator. Now, such is the use of the instrument with the horizontal index and tellers; the mind is instructed, and the involve Agrand the table or even permanently the losses the loss of the first of the left of the loss of the instrument with the horizontal index and therefore never rises up to the degree of the loss of the first of the loss of the los